



# DAILY SENTINEL

Let us sing to the Constitution like a mother—let us sing the psalm when the right and the compact now around us.

EDITED BY  
J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE.  
INDIANAPOLIS:  
TUESDAY MORNING JULY 17, 1855

## Know Nothing Platform.

The Grand Council of the Know Nothings of the State of Indiana was in session in this city during the 12th and 13th days of this month. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and a platform of resolutions adopted, the design of which is perhaps clearly visible, even to the uninitiated. Decrepititude and mental imbecility seem to have marked the proceedings of this most extraordinary body. The composition of the manifesto issued, displays a puerility of style which could reflect but little credit on a school-boy of fifteen. Without any force of expression, it exhibits neither the cunning of conception common to Know Nothingism, nor the courage of purpose to be naturally expected from an organization which ostensibly steps forth from darkness to light, to re-enter in day-time the demoniacal orgies of its elder brethren.

Know Nothingism may now be considered to have assumed a new phase in the North. It was hoped by its devotees that the organization might be made a national one—and many patriotic men, lovers of the Union, forgetting the disgrace attending the cowardly resort, were seduced from virtue by the serpent's wiles, and entwined in fond caresses to its slippery, slimy folds. Clinging with a delusive grasp to the reptile that had filled them with its poison, men of original integrity still hoped to give their foul paramour a "habitation and a name" as broad as the Republic and as great as the Union. In this they failed at Philadelphia, and the organization in the North has dwindled to the darkest deepest sinks of Abolitionism.

Making no issue against the naturalization of foreigners, and offering scarcely a show of opposition to persons of the Catholic faith, they have yet appealed indirectly to the passions of their bigoted fanatics, and planted themselves boldly upon the humbug of Anti-Slavery.

The organization will not be an open one in the North. It is very evident that its entire machinery will be conducted in secret conclave—that, as in the past, Know-Nothingism is to constitute the inner or the outer wheel of the mis-named Republican party. The Order will be smaller and more select than heretofore. It will be composed of those wire-workers and aspirants to public favor, who, through the subterraneous instrumentality of this modern Jacobinism, may the more easily impose upon the unsuspecting, and promote the success of their selfish aspirations. As was predicted by us from the first, as every sensible man was able to see at the beginning and is now convinced, Know-Nothingism, or falsely named Americanism, has developed the secret policy of the French Revolutionists, where principle is swallowed up in interest and reason lost in the angry tide of passion and prejudice.

Composed of the leading spirits of the hordes of our sectional fanatics, everything that assumes a tangible form in the Republican party—all manifestos—all platforms—all nominations, will first be decided by the conspirators within the inner walls of the dark and mysterious inner sanctuary of our American Jacobin Clubs. There, beneath the dark mask which the assassin loves to wear, our illiberal Catalines will mature their schemes of villainy and vice, and then issue forth to abandon themselves to the cares of their coquettish mistress, the Republican party, and pour into her veins the corroding poison which emanates from the traitor's dark and loathsome habitation. [The invisible machinery of Know-Nothingism governed the Republican party of 1854—this same machinery, under a darker and more infectious management, is destined to control that same party in the canvass of fifty-six. The worm is at the core of the apple—the serpent is in the center of the party which opposes the Democracy. As the apple with the canker at its core must wither and decay, so the party with the repulsive at its center must die away beneath the blighting poison diffused throughout its being.

Without further comment, however, we must subjoin the Indiana Know-Nothing Manifesto, which is copied verbatim from the Republican of Saturday evening:

*American Platform of Principles adopted by the State Council of Indiana, July 12th, 1855.*

WHEREAS, The National Council at its late session, at Philadelphia, involved the American party in the discussion of, and action upon, matters more properly belonging to the National Legislature, which discussion and action resulted so disastrously, as we think, for the harmony and general usefulness of our National Organization; And, WHEREAS, In consequence of that result, it is now not only proper, but necessary, that, in vindication of the Order throughout this State, as also an act of justice to those acting under a commission issued by the honored Seal of the State Council of Indiana, we should, in temperate, but firm and unmistakable language thus express our unqualified approbation of the course pursued by our delegates, and also announce the future policy and principles of the American Party of the State.

Therefore, Resolved, That the delegates of Indiana, in the National Order at its Annual Session recently held in Philadelphia, in protesting against the report adopted by the majority of the Committee on Platform, did faithfully represent the order in this State, and also the public sentiments of the people of Indiana as expressed at the ballot box in October last, and that this Council does hereby cordially approve and endorse this action, and would earnestly recommend the adoption of, and steadfast adherence to, the following Platform of Principles:

First, Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and that we will by all lawful means seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom—restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances to tolerate Slavery in any portion of the Territory ceded to freedom in that Compromise.

Second, We demand, and will insist upon, the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, in order that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed only by Native-born citizens and those who are made citizens by virtue and operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Third, As a political party we pledge the equal protection of our laws to all persons in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, whether such persons be of Native or foreign birth.

Fourth, To those chief elements of National greatness so essential to the perfection of our institutions and the permanence of our institutions, "Free Schools, Free Speech, Free Birth and a Free Press," we hereby pledge an abiding and unflinching fidelity.

Fifth, That we will not support any man for any office, who affiliates with or acknowledges the existence of Politeo Ecclesiastical power superior to the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth, That we will oppose any alteration or amendment of the present Temperance Law except such as may be calculated to perfect it.

Seventh, In order that a full and complete justice may be awarded to our own and the public sentiments of the people of Indiana, the immediate publication of the foregoing is hereby ordered by the Council.

## Consistency is a Jewel.

The Journal in publishing the resolutions of the Ohio Convention which nominated Chase says "they are very similar to ours on the Slavery question." Yes, they are alike in some points, but there is a variation; and all honest Free Soilers will thank God for the variation.

Let us put them side by side.

1. We will resent the spread of slavery under whatever shape or color it may be attempted.

2. To this end we will labor assiduously to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the Territory withdrawn from the influence of slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820; and we will oppose by every lawful and Constitutional means, the existence of slavery in any National Territory, and the further increase of slave Territory, or slave States, in this Republican Confederacy.

This is the Ohio platform, and it deserves respect as a distinct expression of opinion.—It does not propose the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, but it plainly declares its opposition to slavery in any of the Territories, and to the admission of any more slave States.

These are candid and manly declarations; and Mr. Chase cannot secure votes by any misrepresentation of his position.

In contrast to these are the Indiana Resolutions:

Resolved, That we will waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, by lawmen seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances to tolerate the extension of Slavery.

Resolved, further, That our Revolutionary ancestors regarded freedom as national, and slavery as sectional. That we will steadfastly adhere to their policy and firmly resist every attempt to reverse it.

The restoration of the Missouri Compromise is the important point here; and it will be insisted in many quarters that the Fusion party have no intention to deprive the South of any of her rights, but only to go back to the old landmarks set up by the South herself. If the Journal has a single spark of consistency or honor left, it will repudiate such a construction. Nevertheless the framers of the resolution knew that such a construction would be put upon it and they are guilty of the intention to deceive.

The Journal should fight under the banner of SALMON P. CHASE and not that of MILTON GAGE and MCKEE DUNN; it endorses Chase's platform, while CHASE, TAYLOR, the President of its Convention, positively denies that he is or ever was a Free-soiler; the Fusion organ expresses its satisfaction with resolutions on Slavery drawn by CHASE and his friends; and the President of the Fusion Convention repudiates all connection with Chase's party.

The truth is, the Journal is an abolition sheet, and the majority of the Convention, no doubt, held abolition sentiments. We do not find fault with them for this; but we do blame them for duplicity, and for setting a trap to catch the votes of men who are not abolitionists.

If the Indianapolis Sentinel expects us to continue an exchange with it, it must cease to misrepresent us. Knowing as the editor certainly did, that we denounced the strongest terms of disengagement of the rioters in the First Ward at the last election, it is discreditable in him to speak of "the pugilistic bullies and scoundrels who do the bidding of the Courier on election days."

O! dear Mr. Courier! Don't we say by your own! don't for thunder's sake cut me from your list of exchange!!

You cannot imagine, Mr. Courier—you can form no conception of the deep distress which would overwhelm us were we shut out from the light of your smiling countenance!

With such a threat hanging over us, "what mirrals," to use the language of a poet,

"Can work me into hope?" Heaven help bankrupt, and quite abashed, confess they cannot help me!!

To speak candidly, however, we must assert, that we intended no injustice to the Courier in writing the article from which that paper quotes. The point in question referred more particularly to the Louisville Journal than the Courier, and so far as it did allude to the latter, was, we think, perfectly justifiable.—

The Courier has heretofore sustained by words a party which sustained itself at the polls through the aid of "pugilistic bullies and scoundrels." If that paper has become sickened with the perfidy of Know Nothingism, we must admire the moral courage which drives it to part company with its old associates—yet, it should not be too sensitive to the allusions made to former waywardness.—

The present instance displays an anxiety to something to come in the Sentinel.—The passage to which exceptions are taken is misquoted. It reads as follows:

"What has become of Prentiss's press, the pugilistic bullies and scoundrels who do the bidding of the Journal and Courier on election days?"

## Numbers.

The pretense that there were fifteen thousand people at the Fusion Convention is utterly preposterous. We are making a liberal allowance when we say there were six thousand.

And, the Commercial is a paper whose reports are usually sufficiently accurate, but it had no reliable data and merely states as matter of conjecture, that the number was estimated from eight to fifteen thousand.—

But we do not care three straw if the number was twenty thousand. The Democratic party stands firm and immovable with justice and the Constitution for its foundation. It is storm the waves always dash with fury against the immovable rock which resists them.

When may two people be said to be half witted? When they have an understanding between them.

Fourth, Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and that we will by all lawful means seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom—restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances to tolerate Slavery in any portion of the Territory ceded to freedom in that Compromise.

Second, We demand, and will insist upon, the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, in order that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed only by Native-born citizens and those who are made citizens by virtue and operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Third, As a political party we pledge the equal protection of our laws to all persons in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, whether such persons be of Native or foreign birth.

## What will the Know Nothings of Ohio Do?

We yesterday published the resolutions and Nominations of the Abolition Convention at Columbus. These resolutions are entirely silent on naturalization and Romanism. How will they be received by the Know Nothings of Ohio is a question of some interest.—

Will the fact that some of their leaders are nominated for office satisfy the mass of that party? We hope not, for the sake of decency. This would indeed be a confession that sports and principles meant the same things with them, and, we believe there are some honest though deluded men among them who will now submit to such degradation.

As a correspondent of the Louisville Courier estimates the number of persons in attendance at the Fusion Convention, on the 13th, at fifteen hundred. We are of the opinion that its numbers exceeded this somewhat, although we can scarcely endorse the Indiana Journal's estimate, which made up on a borrowed standard, placed the attendance at two hundred and twenty-five thousand souls!

(C) The Bloomington News Letter nominates HENRY A. WISE for the Presidency, and JESSE D. BROWN for the Vice Presidency in '56.

(From the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.)

## What will the Know Nothings of the Hartford Convention do?

Americans can offer no reasonable excuse for secret politics. The genius of our republican institutions, founded upon popular representation, and a correlative accountability to the people, exacts frank and open action. Whatever is other than this, cometh of evil, and is at war with truly American politics.—Sedition, skulking plots, under the pretense of political action, are the offspring of foreign influence, hostile to the welfare of our beloved country; and the American heart, left to its own impulses, will loathe and despise them. It makes not by what name such combinations are called, or in what specious guises they are clothed, the nature of the thing remains the same, and its iniquity as great.—The National Council of Know Nothings which recently met in our city, had its prototype, in many respects, in the secret Convention which met at Hartford, in 1814.—The aims of both assemblies were treasonable, though each professed patriotism. Neither body would have dared to do openly, that which was done by each under the cover of secrecy, because none can make open war upon republican freedom, in this country, with the midnight order, and comes out in favor of the election of Col. PRESTON, the Democratic nominee for Congress.

The Courier's issue of the 16th inst., pays Col. P. the following deserved compliment:

When Col. Preston commenced political life we were not favorably inclined toward him. Indeed, he had been abused to such an extent that prejudices had, almost without our own knowledge, been created in our mind against him. When he was a candidate for the State Convention we opposed him. His course in that body, and his subsequent course in the Legislature, excited admiration for his energy, his skill, and his talents. He made two wonderful races for Congress, and his course while there challenged universal admiration. A more dignified and high-toned gentleman never occupied a seat in Congress. His pleasing and winning manners, his varying suavity, and his personal popularity, enabled him to acquire a commanding influence among his brother Congressmen. That influence he used with a remarkably wise discretion; and we venture to say that no representative of this district could send to Congress could equal Colonel Preston for efficiency.

And although we differ from Col. Preston on the great question which is now occupying our attention, they are offered up to him. The case was promptly appealed. In addition to the trial of the question as to whether the liquors and vessels containing them are subject to confiscation is set for a future day. Meantime they have been reprieved. These cases all originated in this town.

We have heard also of two cases in Noble county, at Ligonier. One was a prosecution of a temperance man for selling a pint of port wine for the use of a woman in extreme sickness, and the other that of a student in a doctor's office, for letting a man have a little alcohol to mix varnish with!—Goshen Democrat.

The BITTER FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.—In 1832, twenty-three years ago, there were before abolition became rampant, John Randolph introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates a bill for the abolition of slavery, and was promptly appealed. In the other house the bill was voted down, and cast aside as useless. It is upon the memory of the Hartford Convention, under the date of December 29th, 1814, that—"That the capacity of naturalized citizens to hold offices of trust, honor, or profit, ought to be restrained; and that it is expedient to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to do to them the fullest justice." He is, and always has been, moderate and conservative, and this very question we would rather trust in his hands than those of Col. Marshall, for the simple and substantial reason that we always know where to find him!

Henry Clays Opinions about Catholics.

We have published a part of this article before but we now give it entire.

HENRY CLAY WINS.—We often hear member of the Know Nothing organization declare won Henry Clay, the great apostle of whiggery, in the political arena, he would be a strong ally to the Union, liberal, and bigoted documents of Know Nothingism.

High regard for the illustrious dead, and desire to shield his memory from so odious an accusation, impel me to publish to the world the extracts which I quote below.

Upon the subject of South American independence, and whilst speaking of the Catholic religion which he professed, Mr. Clay said: "With regard to their separation we worship the same God that we do; their prayers are offered up in their temples to the same Redeemer whose intercession we desire; nor is there anything in the Catholic religion unfavourable to that cause."

Henry, speaking upon the subject of American slavery in 1825, said: "I think the most important gentlemen from Virginia does not yet fully understand the true nature of the Missouri Compromise, and that party who have been instrumental in bringing it about, will not be satisfied until they have again escaped. The same measure of justice which hangs over the heads of the Know Nothing leaders and chief mummurers, which they will realize in proportion to the nature of their conspiracy against the rights of mankind and the constitution of their country, is bound to follow them."

Public opinion, which began to exhibit in Virginia against slavery, was stiffer at once. In providing for their safety her citizens interdicted the discussion of her in the discussion of her institutions.

Who doubts that, if abolitionism had never interfered with the domestic institutions of the South, Virginia would have been a free State—and other States would have followed suit? The trial of the slaves in the town of Lebanon, by the 15th of May of 1826, made the whole Union become anathema to abolition excitement. The result was, that the bonds of the slaves were more firmly bound than ever, and their rivets more securely fastened.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE, AND THE ONLY ROUTE BY WHICH THROUGH TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED.

TRAINS leave Albany daily (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock. A. M., running directly through to Utica, Liverpool, Baldwinsville, Seneca Falls, and Rochester, and thence by the New York Central Railroad to New York.

TRAVELERS to the west can get through tickets to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, via Albany, Utica, Liverpool, Baldwinsville, Seneca Falls, and Rochester, and thence by the New York Central Railroad to New York.

Passengers to Morning Train reach Leipzig, and to Evening Train reach Cincinnati at 4:30 P. M.

Arrives at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.

Arrives at St. Louis at 10:30 A. M. and 12 M.

Arrives at New Orleans at 1:30 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Arrives at New York at 4:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Arrives at New York at 10:30 P. M. and 12 M.

Arrives at New York at 1:30 A. M. and 4:30 A. M.

Arrives at New York at 7:30 A. M. and 10:30 A. M.

Arrives at New York at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Arrives at New York at 4:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Arrives at New York at 10:30 P. M. and 12 M.

Arrives at New York at 1:30 A. M. and 4:30 A. M.

Arrives at New York at 7:30 A. M. and 10:30 A. M.

# DAILY SENTINEL.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1855.

## Time Postponed.

The next meeting of the Johnson County Democratic Association will be held at the Court House in Franklin, on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1855, at 2 o'clock, p. m. (the time agreed upon at your last meeting having been changed) at which time the Democracy will be addressed by the best speakers of this State, on the political questions of the day, and at which time the Association will agree upon a day to hold a County Convention for the various offices in the county.

W. H. JENNINGS, Pres.  
County Association.

W. H. BARNETT, Secy.

FOUND.—A sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at this office and describing the same.

The Democracy of Tipton County held a Mass Convention at Tipton to-day. The meeting will be addressed by Lieut. Gov. A. P. WILLARD and Hon. O. B. TORRETT.

The Republican gives the Old Liners credit for possessing the power to "kill all the fish in Christendom, and the devil into the bargain."

They may destroy the fish, but they will never be instrumental in bringing about so fortunate a circumstance for the editor of the *Republican* as the death of his Satanic master.

## Democratic Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Warren Township, Marion County, at the Township House, on Saturday the 28th inst., at one o'clock, P. M. A general attendance of the Democracy is requested.

Some two or three weeks ago we received the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Jackson Township, Putnam County, which were accidentally mislaid, and are just found. It being now too late for their publication, we hope our Democratic friends in Jackson, will excuse the accident which prevented their appearance at the proper time.

## Athenaeum.

FRIDAY, July 19, 1855.  
The undersigned respectfully tender their greatest thanks to Messrs. Brown & Co., for their kindness in granting them the use of the Athenaeum on the evenings of the 13th and 14th inst., free of charge. This compliment will ever be remembered, and the spirit which dictated it duly appreciated:

O. D. MOORE,  
Geo. BROOKES,  
J. L. BARRETT,  
F. COOKE,  
G. FLETCHER.

CHARLES J. FEEFFE,  
Geo. TYRELL,  
J. F. LYTON,  
Miss E. ENERDALE,  
Mrs. E. MOORES.

Which is the meanest in a minister of the Gospel, sustaining a superannuated relation to a Methodist Conference, drawing his pay as such, while he at the same receives twelve hundred dollars per annum for writing Know Nothing editorials and keeping the books of the State Council of K. N.'s; or utter falsehoods about an inoffensive Dutchman, that he may thus get a chance to make a stab at the reputation of his brother in the Church and the Ministry? Which is the meanest—which shows the greatest depravity of heart?

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13, 1855.

**Messrs. Editors**—Supposing you would not undertake to assert editorially, statements which have a tendency to expose the knowledges, yet, you labor under a great mistake as to the locality of the homes from which those depraved women were ejected. The homes were located beyond the city limits, about two squares, and as a matter of course, the watchmen of our city have nothing to do with the other assoicates.

The error of location is one attributable to Madame Rumor.

Yours Respectfully, A. READER.

Does another steward commit an assault upon a blind man—the K. N.'s are "round"—Republican.

The *Republican* mean to be understood as saying that the Steward or market man at the Blind Asylum committed an assault upon a "blind man?" This is what every one must conclude who has heard of the trial had before Esq. Fisher a few days since, in which the Steward was charged with assault, but was able to prove that it was the blind man that made the assault, and he (the Steward) was cleared by the court.

If the *Republican* would now seek to create the impression that, the steward was guilty of an assault upon a blind man, then we give its editor credit for being as great a scoundrel as he is a hypocrite.

As to the K. N.'s being "round" that's becoming apparent in the caution now used by our citizens in locking their doors of nights.

## K. N.'s of Vigo County.

At a meeting of the County Council of the Know-Nothings of Vigo County, held at Terre Haute, a few days since, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That our delegate be instructed to vote and use his influence in the State Council, to ignore the Slave question entirely, and to vote for no platform which has anything to do with the subject of Slavery, in any form."

What will the Vigo county K. N.'s say to the resolution on Slavery passed by the State Council of Indiana at its session in this city on the 12th? Will they not have to swallow the dose prepared for them by their Abolition brethren, notwithstanding its nauseating properties? Of course they will gulp it down, they have to do so—they are sworn to obey the mandates of the State Council—"American" Republicans, as they are.

The following is the resolution on the subject of Slavery adopted by the State Council:

"First, Resolved that we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and that we will by all lawful means, seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom—restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate slavery in any portion of the Territory committed to freedom in that compromise."

Gentleman Cayennes of Vigo, walk up to the rack and go to graving, "fodder, or no fodder!" You have shown yourselves to be a great set of asses in assuming to dictate to the State Council by instructing your delegates how to vote. Remember your oaths, and dance to the music; no difference if Santa is the fiddler, your masters have spoken—you do not disbelieve, ye glorious propagators of Liberty—ye pretenders of American independence!"

**SABING OF Liquors.**—Since the 12th of June, Mr. A. J. Snyder has stored in the warehouse of Messrs. Lee, Coffey & Co., some fifty barrels of whisky or white wine, which is regarded by the friends of temperance as a violation of the Prohibition law. Mr. Snyder has license to manufacture and to sell liquor, but under certain positive and definite restrictions. The law provides that he may manufacture for medical and mechanical purposes, but not for commercial purposes. The law provides also that liquor may be kept in private cellar, in the agent's office and at the place of manufacture. When found in other places it presumes that the liquor is there for illegal purposes.

On the oath of three persons the fifty barrels were seized and placed in safe keeping to await the decision of the court, as to the legality of Mr. Snyder's storing it. The liquor is now in the warehouse of Messrs. Davis and Sweeter, where it will remain until such decision can be had. If it is decided that Mr. Snyder has a right to store liquor at any warehouse, it will be delivered over to him, if not, it will be destroyed according to the provisions of the law.

Mr. Snyder and his friends day that he placed it there for illegal purposes. Then let him prove this and his liquor will be restored immediately.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The Democracy of Tipton County held a Mass Convention at Tipton to-day. The meeting will be addressed by Lieut. Gov. A. P. WILLARD and Hon. O. B. TORRETT.

The *Republican* gives the Old Liners

credit for possessing the power to "kill all

the fish in Christendom, and the devil into the bargain."

They may destroy the fish, but they will

never be instrumental in bringing about so

fortunate a circumstance for the editor of

the *Republican* as the death of his Satanic

master.

The odiousness of that clause which re-

quires a man to prove for what purpose he

may have liquor in his possession, or what he

intends to do with it, is here seen in all its

oppressive baseness. How is it possible for

Mr. SNYDER to prove for what purpose he

had these fifty barrels of liquor stored away?

He may have stated to hundreds that he

stored them in this warehouse because he

had not room to store them on his own pre-

mises—he might have published in the news-

papers of the town that he deposited them

there, not for an illegal purpose, but for preser-

vation until a trial of the constitutionality of

the law was had, or have alleged a thousand

other reasons, yet this would not prove the fact.

The law requires a man to do that which, in

nine cases out of ten, it is impossible for him to

do, and for a failure to do which he is liable

to suffer the penalty of a heavy fine, and to

be imprisoned in the county jail as a common

felon, or all three. In this reference, therefore,

the law is as oppressive as it is odious.

The law, in this particular, gives any man

who may bear a little malice towards his

neighbor, the privilege of having that neighbor arrested, fined, and imprisoned, and his property confiscated, provided he may, for

some purpose he is unable to prove, to have liquor in his house; thus giving to the malicio-

us that opportunity for the gratification of a mean and despotic spirit of revenge, which has characterized the prosecuting wit-

ness in nearly every case which has been tried under its provisions.

We are, therefore, not astonished at hear-

ing men whose temperance principles cannot be called in question, denouncing the odious provisions of the Liquor Law. We believe

that the law unconstitutional in many of its fea-

tures, and while we regret that our late tem-

perature Legislature were not honest enough

to give us a law which would not conflict with the constitutional—the fundamental

law of the land, we are free to confess that we had no right to expect them to do so,

considering how they got their election, and the mental imbecility which characterized the majority of that body.

We are in favor of a restrictive, a strong

and constitutional restrictive Liquor Law, but

we are opposed to the unconstitutional fea-

tures of the law which "Carson Leagues"

and liquor loving, interested policemen are

now trying to enforce against many of our citizens.

Alas! must this law—the hope of the

rising generation and the salvation of the

present be nipped in the bud?

May God paralyse the hand that attempts to

lift a pen to harm our new liquor law.—La-

ayette Gazette.

We have seldom met, in all our reading of

newspapers, a paragraph so full of scindish

bigotry as the above. We are surprised that

any man in his sober sense would pen such a

paragraph. The law is neither "the hope of

the rising generation," nor "the salvation of

the present" of the neighborhood, to which

it is "the hope of the present." Heretofore our

people have been regarded as a moral, an upright, a religious people. But since the ad-

vent of the "moral reform" era among us, we can not satisfy with the greatest truth that the morals of the people are deteriorating.

The fact is a startling one, yet none the less true on that account. Formerly, when morality

was not the subject of legislative enactment

and political canvas, our Churches were blessed

with revival every two or three times a year,

and hundreds enrolled their names under the

Gospel banner, at a single meeting. Altars

were crowded by enquirers after the way of

salvation, and shouts were heard, "the noise of rushing waters," from those whose

burden of sin had been laid at the feet of the

Redeemer, and whose hearts felt light and

joyous at the removal of the load. Then it

was thought that Religion was "the hope of

the present," that it was the strong defense

against the power of the "Adversary of Man."

And the result of such teaching was manifested

in the prosperity of the Churches, their steady

and rapid increase in numbers and influence,

and their ability to engage in the laudable

enterprises of philanthropy which came with

in the purview of their work.

But now things are changed. Instead of

preaching temperance from the pulpit, the legitimate rostrum, for the messenger of

"peace on earth and good will to all mankind," too many of the ministry (they have not all gone astray) choose the turbulent politi-

cal assembly to harangue excited multitudes and make political capital for their

parties.

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